It is entirely safe to say that no such ele-gant present as we are now giving to our customers was ever known in Indiana.

During the month of December we shall present every purchaser of a suit or overcoat costing \$15 or over an

Nickle-Plated Elegant

Containing four velvet-lined drawers, Yale lock and weighing seven pounds. It's a gift you would hardly part with for a \$10 bill. It will make an elegant jewel-box for a lady, a place to hold keepsakes, or to be used as a handsome ornament.

SEE THEM IN OUR SHOW-WINDOW.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

DID YOU EVER! Did you ever go to a ball game and give up your good fifty cents, while others from hacks and tree-

tops, for nothing looked over the fence! It commences to rain like the dickens. To get back your money you try.

But the answer you get is: Go sit in the wet grass and wait till the clouds roll by. Apply this to railway tickets. When you purchased your ticket the agent assured you his route was the shortest, the quickest and the only line that runs all the way in the shade; that your journey, as per programme on his long coupon ticket, would be one sucression of pleasant incidents; when you find his road rough, the connections bad, your comfort and conwenience uncared for, you worry along awhile with the aggravation you have purchased in acquiring his ticket, you surrender it in disgust, go to the nearest ticket office, make diligent inquiry for the nearest route home, and come home with the grim determination to murder that ticket agent. But when he blandly informs you you must have been suffering from nightmare when you thought his road was rough; that you must have got off the train on the wrong side at junction points and in that way missed the connection, and other explanations that are calculated to make you admire his assurance, but don't get you your money or satisfaction you long for. Were it neces-sary we could pick out several such victims as described right in this city. But—well—they know it, and many of their friends have been told of it.

Moral-Always go to the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, for your tickets. Here you will hear the truth and get the lowest possible rates.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

Arrive.......3:30am 10:35am 3:30pm 6:13pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. For Indiana and Lower Michigan-Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Illinois, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan-Fair; cooler; winds becoming northwesterly. For Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska-Fair; cooler; northerly winds.

Local Weather Report. Indianapolis, Dec. 2.							
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec	
2 P. M	30.19 30.14 30.17			South	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy		

Maximum thermometer; 36; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 2,

0.00 Departure from normal..... Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-906

General Observations.

Station.	Bur-	Thermometer.		-	Pre- Weath	
	ter.	Exp.	Min.	Max	tat'n	1
and the second second in a second	30.08			46		Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y	30.10	32				Cloud
	30.12	40				Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.10	.32				Cloud
Washington, D.C.	30.14	36		4.4		Clear.
Charleston, S. C	30.14	46		56	.22	Cloud
Atlanta, Ga	30.20	4.2				Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.16	50				Cloud
Pensacols, Fla	$30.18 \\ 30.20$			52		
Montgomery, Ala Vicksburg, Miss.	30.16					Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.20	50		60	grant and and	The second secon
Little Rock, Ark.	30.14					2 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Galveston, Tex	30.14					
San Antonio, Tex	30.14		*****	66		
Memphis, Tenn	30.16				*****	
Nashville, Tenn	30.18			40		2744
Louisville, Ky	30.18			40		Cloud
Indianapolis, Ind.		34		36		Cloud
Cincinnati, O	30.20	36				Cloud
Cleveland, O	30.16	32		36		Cloud
Toledo, O	30.18	32		34		Cloud
Marquette, Mien.	30.06	24		1 26		Cloud
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	30.04	28		32		Cloud
Chicago, Ill	30.12	32	28	34		Cloud
Cairo, Ill	30.16		34			Cloud
Springfield, Ill	30.14					Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.08					
Dulath, Minn	30.08					Cloud
St. Paul, Minn	30.08					Cloud
Morehend, Minn	30.14					Clear
St. Vincent, Minn	30.12		****	32		Clear
Davenport, Ia	30.10					Clear
Dubuque, Ia	30.08	36				Cloud
Des Moines, Ia		38	24			Cloud
St. Louis, Mo		42	34			Cloud
Kansas City, Mo.		40				Cloud
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	30.12	48	34	54		Clear
Dodge City, Kan.	30.28	42	26	5.		Fair.
Omaha, Neb North Platte, Neb	20.14			44		Clear
Valentine Neb	30.24	36				Fair.
Yankton, D. T	20 14	36				Cloud
Ft. Sully, D. T	30.26	32		1.0		Clear
	30.30			40		Clear
Ft. Buford, D. T	30.30	26		42		Clear
P. Arthur's L'd'g.						Cloud
Qu'Appelle, N. W.		22				Clear
Ft. As'nab'ne. M.T	30.18	40				Fair.
Helena, M. T	30.38	30				Clone
Boise City, I. T	30.44	48		5.0		Clear
Chvenne, W. T	30.44	24		20		Clear
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.	30.36	24				Clear
Denver, Col	30.38	36				Clear
Pueblo, Col	30,40	36				Clear
Santa Fe. N. M	30 32	30		20		Clear
Salt Lake City						Clear
Ft. Washakie, Wy	20 44	18				CHANGE

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of neited snow equals ten inches of snow.

Murderous Fight Between Chinamen. PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 2.-To-day a murderous Bent took place in the streets of this city, beween two factions of Chinese highbinders. The trouble between the two crowds had been brewng some time. On Thursday a street fist fight scorred between several of the highbinders. and this afternoon a meeting took place or, the treets. About twenty Chinamen, armed with pistols, participated. Over fifty shots were exthanged, and the row lasted some time. Four highbinders were shot down, and two others badly wounded. Four were removed to the hospital where one died soon after. The other

hree are probably fatally wounded.

Slain by His Brother. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2 -At Urbana, O., last night, Stewart and Edward Tuck, colored prothers, quarreled over a game of craps, Stewart having won 50 cents from Edward. During the dispute Stewart shot Edward through the bead, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested and is now in jail. He declares that he ed, all the available assets being absorbed to meet these demands.

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

By which is meant for this time of year

Safe FUR CAPS.

Yours, etc.,

We place on sale Monday morning a com-plete line of Fur Caps. French Seal, 98c and

\$1.25; Oregon Seal, \$1.25 to \$3—in all shapes, the Jockey, College, Turban and Detroit.

The Adjustable Coat Sets, in Nutria and Beaver Fur, we are selling at \$3.50 to \$12.

Nutria and Beaver Fur Gloves, \$2.50 to \$10. Alaska Seal Caps and Gloves, for both ladies and gentlemen.

Specially complete line of Boys' and
Youth's Fur Caps.

P. S.-Overcoat sale goes right along.

What We Have in Seal Goods

SEAL MUFFS. SEAL CAPS for Men. SEAL CAPS for Ladies. SEAL GLOVES for Men. SEAL GLOVES for Ladies.

SEAL GAUNTLETS. We also have a few other Furs.

BAMBERGER

16 East Washington Street. ANARCHIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Their Promoters Organize One at Chicago-

Christian Schools Said to Be Demoralizing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 .- Three hundred persons held a meeting at Aurora Turner Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization to support the so called "Anarchist Sunday-school." The object was accomplished, seventy of the people present signing the roll of membership on the spot. Another meeting is to be held Sunday to perfect the details of the association and to afford an opportunity for an expected increase in the number of members. The feature of the meeting to-day was a general denial that the school was anarchistic or socialistic. It was not denied that promoters of the schools were Anarchists and Socialists, but the plea was made that the schools were simply antireligious, or, as the speakers said, "secular." Karl Plum, a leader among the German Turners, voiced this sentiment. Said he: "This is an attempt to remove our children from the demoralizing influences of the Christian Sundayschool and its baneful effect upon their minds, making them stupid and lazy to think, instead of developing their intellect. Although we are of foreign descent, and many of us of foreign birth, we claim to be better Americans than those who denounce us; we claim that we are the true defenders of those institutions which were left to the present generation by noble-men; that were created by men who held the principles that we to-day advocate. I, as a father of children, consider it my duty to see that they are not subjected to the brain-killing influences of the churches, but brought up as intelligent men and women who shall be capable to judge for themselves."

WANTS A DIVORCE.

The "Singing Preacher" Creates a Sensation in Columbus Church Circles.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 2 .- Quite a surprise was created in church circles last night when it was reported that Rev. Fred Bell, pastor of the Central Christian Church, had filed a petition

Investigation at the court-house reveals the fact that proceedings were begun some time ago by Mr. Bell to have the matrimonial bond severed, but the authorities suppressed the petition until now, when the case is almost

ready for trial The plaintiff came to this city from England in 1886, and has rapidly grown into popular favor. His services have been most entertaining. He is possessed of a rich, musical voice, and he has been accustomed to sing several solos during his sermon. In fact, he has been styled the "Singing Preacher." and so large were his congregations that a few weeks ago the opera-house was engaged in which to hold Sunday services.

The petition states that his wife refuses to leave England, and wholly refuses to correspond in any way with the plaintiff, or hold any communication with him, and for a long time has returned all letters unopened. As she refuses under any circumstances to come to America, thus disregarding her marital duties and obligations, the plaintiff asks for a divorce. It is understood that Mr. Bell left the pulpit for the stage several years ago, but only remained in the latter profession a short time. However, his wife took exceptions to his course. and, it is said, left him on this account.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas Settle, a Well-Known North

Carolina Republican Leader. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.-Hon. Thomas Settle died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, in the federal court-house at Greensboro, it is believed of heart disease. He was for many years one of the leaders of the Republican party in North Carolina, and was president of the national Republican convention which nominated Grant for his second term. He was the Republican candidate for Governor in the famous campaign of 1876, and was defetaed by Z. B. Vance. He was appointed judge for the district of Florida, and spent much time at Jacksonville. He was highly esteemed by men of all parties.

State Senator Low.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 .- State Senator Henry R. Low. President pro tem. of the Senate, died at Miller's Hotel, this city, to-night.

Important Invention in Steel Production. SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 2.-Hon. John W. Bookwalter, of this city, has been engaged in perfecting and introducing a new process for the manufacture of steel. Steel of all grades, and even wrought iron of the highest purity and quality, can be produced from the pig iron in eight and one-half minutes, and at a cost even less than by any process hitherto known. One great feature of the process is that it can be run with certainty into castings of all forms and sizes, producing castings true to the pattern, remarkably sound, and free from pores and bubbles. The Bookwalter plant here is capable of turning out 100 tons per day.

Bank Failure in Nebraska. FAIRMOUNT, Neb., Dec. 2.-The People's Bank, of this place failed yesterday morning with liabilities amounting to about \$30,000. The assets are not obtainable, but are known to be very meagre. J. B. Chase, president and manager is missing, but could not possibly have ubsconded with any money, as there was practi-cally no cash on hand. The immediate cause of the failure was the assuming of the liabilities of

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED

Only One Congressional District Now in Dispute, the Third West Virginia.

The Republicans Are Certain to Have at Least Five Majority in the House-Gen. Goff Talks of the Late Election in His State.

President Cleveland Will Not Recant His Tariff Views of Last December.

The Meeting of Congress To-Day and the Programme of Business for the Week-When Indiana Federal Officers Go Out of Office.

SETTLED AT LAST. The Republican Majority in the Next House

-General Goff Talks About West Virginia.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, Dec. 2.-A week ago there were nine congressional seats in controversy, and the press of the country and the politicians in Washington were constantly referring to the nine doubtful districts. Now there is only one -the Third district of West Virginia. The Republicans will seat their member from the Third district of Tennessee, the Second of North Carolina, the Fourth of Maryland and the Second Louisiana districts. The settlement of the question of the political complexion of the men elected from these districts gives the Repubileans five majority in the Fifty-first Congress. If the remaining doubtful district in West Virginia sends a Republican, and it will likely do so, that party will have seven majority. There is no power which will deprive the Republicans of a majority of at least five. There will be at least fifteen, and possibly as many as twenty, contests. The frauds perpetrated to defeat the Republicans in these fifteen or twenty districts will be uncovered, and there is very little doubt that at least half of the number will finally be Republican, so that the Republican majority in the next House, after all the contests are disposed of, will be in the neighborhood of fifteen at the very lowest estimate.

The Washington Post, which, for a long time, claimed a majority in the House for the Democratic party, now admits that the Republicans will have the disputed Tennessee district, and at least one of the four districts in West Virginis, and that the roll of the House will bear the names of 166 Republicans and 159 Demo-

crats-a Republican majority of 7. General Goff, of West Virginia, says to night that all the returns of the State are now in, except those from one county, and these will be made to-morrow. "Upon the returns I have a majority, and am elected," continued Mr. Goff; "but it may be that a Democratic Legislature will count me out. The completed returns from three congressional districts show that there have been elected two Democrats and one Republican. In the First district, Atkins, Republican, was undoubtedly elected, and I think that even a Democratic House of Representawould give him his was the intention committee to secure writs of injunction to restrain the returning boards from certifying the election of the Democrat. They secured such an injunction in Ohio county, but before it could be done in the other counties, the fraudu-

lent recount had been certified. If any one had told me three months ago that such things could be done in my State, I should have resented the imputation, for I would not have believed it. Such things never occurred before, and the reason was, probably, that the Democrats have usually had things their own way. But one thing is settled. The solid South is broken, and hereafter West Virginia may be classed as a Republican State. It should be remembered, too, that we had the fight all by ourselves. After I was nominated all the best speakers on the Republican side of the House promised to come and helpuis out, but not a single one put in an appearance." "You say the question as to your inaugura-tion rests with the Legislature? How does that

"The Democrats claim one majority on joint ballot. But the political complexion really depends upon the course of two or three men Status of the Direct-Tax Bill and Speculation elected as labor candidates. They may or may not vote with the Democrats."

THE MESSAGE.

The President Will Reaffirm the Tariff Principles Advocated Last December. Special to the Indianapolis Journay.

New York, Dec. 2,-The World's Washington special says it is understood that the President, in his message to Congress, will take back no jot of the tariff reform principles enumerated in his message of a year ago. His utterances, however, will be mainly confined to a re-statement of his position and the arguments which have brought him to it. It will treat the general interests of the country, reviewing the matters discussed in the annual reports of the members of the Cabinet. The foreign policy of the government will occupy the President's attention. He will refer to the fact that the conservative policy of the administration has kept the country out of broils or estrangements of any sort, while, at the same time, our honor and independence have been maintained abroad. The fluencial policy will be referred to as having tided the country over a dangerous period, where a panic might easily have been precipitated owing to the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury. The immigration question will be touched upon, and Congress will be urged to enact such legislation as will correct the existing abuses. while enabling the bona fide immigrant to find a home in the vast public domain yet unsettled. The President points with pardonable pride to the fact that no Indian outbreak, followed by serious consequences, has occurred since his inauguration. It has been the policy of the administration to treat the Indians fairly, and Congress is urged to consider carefully the claims of all Indians now residing on the public domains before opening up Indian lands to settlement by the whites.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

The Programme for the Coming Week in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-President Cleveland's annual message will be sent to both houses of Congress to-morrow, immediately upon the receipt of the usual notification that they are ready to receive any communication he has to make. No delay is anticipated in the organization, as no deaths occurred in the recess, and there are no new members to swear in. It is more than probable that the reading of the message will consume the first legislative day, as it is understood to be of unusual length. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent to Congress until Tueslay.

The programme for the week in the Senate will depend upon the result of the meeting of the committee on finance, called for Tuesday morning. If it is then decided to take up the committee's revenue measure, the Senate's substitute for the Mills tariff bill, pending at the close of the last session, its consideration will preclude the possibility of any other bill coming to the front until it is disposed of. It is the expressed desire of Senators Morrill, Allison and Sherman to push the measure to a vote, so it seems probable that the bill will be taken up. If by any possibility the revenue bill

of the course of legislation are rather vague. The bills most likely to receive prompt attention with the least opposition are those for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington Territories into the Union. A special order for Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, is the Union Pacific funding bill, popularly so called. By a strange coincidence, the first special order of the Forty-pinth Congress was a bill of the same character. There is a possibility that after the reading of the message in the House there will be an effort fort made to secure the passage of the Nicaragua canal or the Oklahoma, bill under a suspen-sion of the rules. The possibility, however, is

very slight. Tuesday and Wednesday will probably be de-voted to consideration of bills on the calendar in what is called the "consideration morning hour," the privilege of calling up bills resting with the committee on Indian affairs, and the pending measure being that for the settlement of the claims of the old settler band of Indians. Thursday is the day fixed by Democratic caucus resolution for consideration of the direct-tax bill, but it is still a matter of surmise whether or not the caucus programme will be adhered to. At the caucus held on the night of April II, the memorable dead-lock which had held the House in continuous session from April 5, was broken by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved. That on re-assembling to-morrow, the House shall adjourn, with the understanding that the House shall adjourn, with the understanding that the committee on rules will report a special order setting apart Thursday, Dec. 6, 1888, immediately after the reading of the journal, for consideration of Senate bill No. 139, to provide for a refunding of the direct tax levied in 1861, on which order a reasonable time, not to exceed three days, viz.: Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, shall be allowed for debate and amendment, and the time for a vote on its final passage shall be fixed at 4 o'clock on Tuesday.

There were 125 members present at the can-

There were 125 members present at the caucus, and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, after the declaration of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, that it was unprecedented in the history of the Democratic party one-fifth of its members should control the House, and the statement of Mr. Oates, of Alabama, who had been foremost in opposition to the consideration of the measure that, while if he followed his own ways he would consent to lowed his own views he would consent to no proposition that did not involve the absolute defeat of the bill, he was too good a Democrat not to abide by the decree of his party caucus. The effect of the caucus action was the adjournment of the House on the following day, with the understanding implied by the cancus resolution, but not expressed by any action of the House, that the direct-tax bill should be a special order for Thursday next. It is generally understood that the programme will be carried out, although there has yet been no meeting of the committee on rules to formulate the order. The opponents of the bill, without any formal consultation, have practically decided that it would be bad faith for them to resort to dilatory tactics should the order be reported by the committee or the bill be called up by a Democratic member, but they reserve their right to take any other action they see fit in case a Republican member calls it up. Should the order be made. Saturday will be consumed in debate. and Friday will be devoted to the consideration of private bills.

INDIANA FEDERAL OFFICIALS. Dates on Which the Commissions of Some of the More Important Expire.

Special to tue indianapolis Journal Washington, Dec. 2.—It is generally understood among Indianians in Washington that their federal officers of State influence will be changed early after the incoming of the new administration. It is therefore of interest, just at this time, in connection with the question of who shall fill these positions when the Democrats are ordered to go, to know when the commissions which were issued under this administration will expire. The Journal correspondent to-day ascertained at the office of the executive clerk of the Senate when the principal federal officers in Indiana were nominated and confirmed. The commissions in each instance were issued on the day or within a few hours thereafter on which the nominations were confirmed. Below will be found dates of nominations and confirmations.

United States Marshal Hawkins, nominated Dec. 14, 1885; confirmed Aug. 3, 1886. United States Attorney Sellers, nominated Dec. 20, 1887; confirmed Jan. 23, 1888. Customs Surveyor Kubn, nominated Dec. 21, 1885; confirmed Aug. 2, 1886. Internal Revenue Collector Hunter, nominated Dec. 16, 1885; confirmed Aug. 14, 1886.

Revenue Collector John O. Henderson, nominated Dec. 17, 1885; confirmed April 16, 1886. Aquilla Jones, postmaster, Indianapolis, nomnated March 26, 1885; confirmed March 30, 1885. Although the commissions of these men run four years from the date of issuance, the impression prevails here in Indiana circles that the officers will not stand upon the order to go, but will "get" very soon after the 4th of next March. The Democratic friends of these officers from the State now in Washington are anticipating the vacation of the offices by saying that the officers all intend to resign upon the incoming of General Harrison's administration, or will be

MINOR MATTERS. as to Its Probable Fate.

glad to find relief in the appointment of their

successors at a very early day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Dec. 2.—Members of the House who are congregated here this evening are generally discussing the direct-tax bill, which many of them seem to think was made a special order for the 6th inst. This impression is, however, an erroneous one. The bill was simply postponed to that date after the dead-lock, by an arrangement reached in a Democratic caucus. There was a their understanding that the measure should be made a special order for next Thursday. But the committee on rules never reported the necessary resolution, so that the bill has very little prospect of passage. Among the Southern members seen at the hotels this evening there was manifested a disposition to renew the filibustering tactics which made Oates, of Alabama, the center of attraction for so long a time, if an attempt is made to call the bill up. Those who have the matter in charge have not been seen, so that no one knows as yet what course will be adopted. There are a numher of members here from Northern States who express'a determination to force the matter to an issue at the earliest opportunity, and as there is no probability that Mr. Oates will abandon his opposition, there are prospects of another deadlock over this now celebrated bill.

A Remedy for Vote Suppression. special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- General Hovey, the Republican Governor elect of Indiana, who will keep his seat in the House till he resigns, early in January, is advocating an amendment to the Constitution which will require the casting of at leat one-half of the legal votes in any district for the election of a Congressman. He says that if he had time to prepare statistics and a bill, and to give the matter attention, he would push it through at the present session of Congress if possible, and if not, would make it a specialty in the next Congress. He intends to infuse his ideas on the subject into some leading Republican members of the next House, and believes it will ultimately be put into law. He says this is one of the surest ways of putting a stop to the suppression of votes in the South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representative Herbert, of Alabama, said to night that he had not

Doesn't Believe in Oates's Plan.

seen the interviews with Col. Oates in which he had favored the adoption of a constitutional amendment disfranchising the negroes, "but," said he, "I do not object to saying that I believe such an amendment unwise and impracticable. I fully realize the seriousness of the negro question in Alabama and other States of the South. I know that negro rule means ruin to any State. But I would be far from proposing disfranchisement. If a proposition of that kind were ever made it should be made by the Republicans themselves, and that, of course, will never happen."

Indiana Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that Indiana, on Oct. 4, had ninety-four national banks. with loans and discounts amounting to \$27,709. 014; capital stock paid in, \$11,964,500; and aggregate resources, \$49,100,892. The individual deposits aggregated \$24,503,013. There are thirty-nine private banks in the State, with a not come up, the probabilities surplus of \$2,264,699; deposits, \$4,893,064; and a surplus of \$274,895.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Abstracts Showing How the Business of the Government Has Been Transacted.

Secretary Vilas Reports the Work of the Interior Department and Presents Some Statistics Bearing on Labor and Strikes.

Secretary Endicott Details the Present Condition and Needs of the Army.

The Postmaster-General Tells of the Business of His Office, and Offers Suggestions as to Various Branches of the Service.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Work of the General Land Office-Valuable

Statistics Relating to Labor and Strikes. Washington, Dec. 2.-The annual report of Mr. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, is a bulky document of 140 pages. About thirty pages are devoted to the public lands, and it is shown that patents were issued during the past year to the number of 47,180 for agricultural lands, covering an area estimated to exceed 7,500,000 acres, an increase of 22,622 patents over the number issued during the preceding year, with a greater acreage by more than 3,000,000. One thousand and thirty-four mineral patents and 114 coal-land patents, the latter for 15,988.72 acres, were issued. Of railroad lands there were patented or certified 829,162.45 Under the swamp-land act title passed to States for 96,515.19 acres; and under other internal improvement and educational grants to various States, 99,205.42 acres were conveyed. On miscellaneous claims, embracing private land claims, donations, Indian severalty grants, and scrip locations, patents issued covering 26,402.51 acres; making the aggregate quantity of land for which title was passed during the year, in part reckoned, and estimated in part, 8,605,194.29 acres. The final entries made during the year number 70,468, embracing 11,340,162.53 acres. The original entries number 72,479, embracing 10,985,670.01 acres. Railroad and State selections were filed covering 7,790,-851.91. Thus, in addition to the final entries, specific claims have been newly asserted to 18.776.521.92 acres during the year. The receipts from the disposal of public lands were \$12,701,072; from sales of Indian lands, \$821,-113.77; a total of \$13,522,185.77. No other year, since 1836, has furnished so large receipts from the public lands.

Of miscellaneous selections and pending claims the Commissioner reports railroad selections aggregating 25,429,866.11 acres as unadjusted and undisposed of at the end of the year; besides 781,857.59 acres in State selections under swamp-land grants, and 1,850,000 in State selections for educational and internal improvement

"Some efficacious changes of method," says the report, "ought to be devised and put in operation at the earliest practicable day to afford to the public the relief to which they are entitled from their government. The Commissioner recommends an increase of the force of his office, a natural suggestion. But, although I venture it with diffidence, because of the limited opportunity afforded me for study of the subject, it is my opinion that a thorough and radical re-organization of the Land Office ought to be the first step taken, accompanied by a provision of quarters suitable to the performance of the work. Neither an increase of force nor a re-organization of the bureau can be made with much increase of efficiency while clerks, tract-books, records and voluminous papers are huddled and crowded in the unsatisfactory apartments now occupied by the Land Office."

The irrigation question is discussed at great length. The Commissioner presents a table showing that 83,158,990 acres of land have been restored to the public domain, and steps have been taken to recover 65,020,538 acres addi-

The Indian question receives more attention han any other topic discussed by the Secretary. The census of Indians from 1878 to 1888 is as

follows:			
1878-7	9252,897	11883-84	264.369
1879-8	30256,127	1884-85	259.244
1880-8	1261,851	1885-86	247.761
1881-8	32259,632	11886-87	243 299
	3265,565		

In the total number last reported as above. viz., 246,095, there is included an estimated 20,-000, embracing those who are scattered over different parts of the Western country, chiefly upon the Pacific coast, beyond the scope of agencies. Some of these are located upon portions of the public domain under laws granting | ating the strikes was 1,020,156. The number of Indian homesteads, and are making pleasing efforts for moral and social advancement; but much the larger portion are of the wandering class, who, in small bands, abide in remote localities, generally harmless and peaceable, subsisting themselves with more or less success. These

figures do not embrace the Indians of Alaska.

The Secretary treats at length of Indian edu-

cation, and says: "It is calculated that there

are at least 40,000 Indian youths of teachable

age and within range of educational facilities

which might be wisely provided, who ought now to be undergoing instruction, training and discipline, the desirability of which I have already touched upon. Assuming the average expenditure of the past year for Indian educational purposes at about \$102 per pupil, a total appropriation of over \$4,000,000 is indicated as necessary to meet the requirements of the case. Whatever be necessary ought to be furnished, even if the sum be large. " * Practical farmers and skilled mechanics and laborers are provided to direct and instruct the male Indians, but not much attention has heretofore been paid to promoting the advancement and improvement of the Indian women in their manner of living. Those who have not attended industrial training-schools need to be shown how to begin and encouraged to maintain the methods and habits of the domestic home life of civilization; how to properly prepare and cook food, to wash and iron, to make and mend clothes, to manage the dairy, to raise poultry, and to surround their homes with comforts and pleasures. As the work of making allotments of land to Indians progresses many adult woman who have already taken or may take up their abode in civilized habitations will need instruction in the proper management of household affairs; those who refuse or who hesitate to take this step will require the kindly persuasion and influence of competent and discreet persons to encourage them to break away from the habits and customs of barbarism; and the young women, returning from the schools, should have intelligent direction and encouragement to help them to put their acquirements into practice. To provide them such help, I recommended to Congress, in May last, that a smal, appropriation be made for the employment of a few matrons to visit and instruct the Indian women, at their homes, in domestic affairs. The matter was probably presented too late for its proper consideration by Congress in connection with the Indian appropriation bill. I hope that a small appropriation, perhaps \$15,000, will be made for this purpose during the next fiscal

Original pensioners to the number of 60,252 were added to the pension rolls during the last fiscal year, and increases were granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, so that at the end of the year the total number remaining of all classes was 452,557, of which 323,020 were army invalid pensioners, 90,882 army widows, children and dependent relatives; 3.815 navy invalids, 2,083 navy widows, children and dependent relatives; 806 survivors of the war of 1812, and 10,787 widows of those who served in that war; 10,060 Mexican soldiers, and 5.104 widows of Mexican soldiers. At the present time 102 different rates of pension pervail, ranging from \$2 per month to \$416.66 per mobth; but the average annual value of all pensions \$56,707,220.92, an increase for

The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$78,775.861.92, an increase over the previous year of \$5,308.280.22; the difference between the actual payments and the annual value having been occasioned by first payments involving arrears. Thus there were paid to 64,-282 pensioners, receiving first payments during the year, the sum of \$22,299,605.46, and there remained in the hands of pension agents 6,574 cases of this kind unpaid on the 30th of June, upon

which were due \$2,465,722.59. The cost attending the disbursement of ombracing the pay of the officers and employes of the bureau, its agents surgeons, special examiners, and others, was \$3,262,524.67, making the total expenditure for all purposes by the bureau during the year, \$82,038,386.59, being 21½ per cent. of the total gross income of the United States for that time, and nearly 31 per cent. of the total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year. This entire business was trapsacted without defalcation of financial irregularity involving the government, and there was some acceleration of the rapidity

An examination by the Commissioner seems fairly to indicate that the average age of pensioners is fifty years, and that the average dura-tion of life extends to the age of sixty-seven. Perhaps the most interesting topic discussed in the report is the operations of the Bureau of Labor. The field-work of the report on strikes was begun early in the summer of 1886, and closed late during the past summer. The report is divided into five chapters, as follows: Chap-ter I, analysis of the tables; Chapter II, the general tables of strikes and lockouts; Chapter III, the summary tables of strikes and lockouts; Chapter IV, the summary tables of strikes and lockouts; Chapter IV, strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States prior to 1881, or the beginning of the present investigation; and Chapter V. decisions of courts, and legislation concerning strikes, combinations, conspiracies, boycotts,

The industrial disturbances which have been so frequent in this country since 1877 constitute the period as one of strikes and lockouts. A strike occurs when the employes of an estab-lishment refuse to work unless the management complies with some demand. A lockout occurs when the management refuses to allow the employes to work unless they will do so under some condition dictated by the management. In effect strikes and lockouts are practically the same thing, the disturbances simply originating with one side or the other in the case.

In making the report the Commissioner states that he has been aided materially by the various labor organizations, Knights of Labor. trades-unions, and others, with lists of strikes occurring during the years involved in the investigation. By the aid of these organizations, and with all the other precautions taken to secure the data relative to strikes actually occurring, the Commissioner feels that he has secured not every strike, which has occurred in the United States during the period covered. If any have escaped they have been of so little account as not to attract the attention of either the press or others. Every process was utilized to learn the locality of each strike, and every effort was made to secure the truth, and a controversey was not left until it was fully believed that the truth had been reached.

The relative number of strikes, using the establishment as the basis, and treating therefrom what might be termed the number of group-strikes and the employes who struck and who were involved in the various strikes, is as

Years.	Strikes.	Establish- ments.	Average establish- ments to a strike.	Employes striking and involved
1881	471	2,928	6.2	129,521
1882	454	2,105 2,759	4.6 5.8	154,671 149,763
1884	443	2,367	5.3	147,051
1885	1,411	9,861	3.5 7.0	242,705 499,489
	3,902	22,304	5.7	1,323,203

In 1887, according to the best information which can be obtained relating to the number of strikes only, there were 853 strikes; and, using the averages for other years, this means 4,862 establishments in 1887. It is to be regretted that no data exists for 1878 and 1879, but it is very clear, from the facts just stated, that the number of establishments in the United States affected by strikes was much larger in 1880 than in any year since, except 1886 and 1887. Commencing in 1880 with 3,477, the number dropped in 1881 to 2,928; to a still lower point in 1882, viz., 2,105; while in 1883 the number rose again quite near to that of 1881, or to 2,759. A rapid fall again occurred in 1884, the number being 2,367, while in 1885 the number of establishments subjected to strikes was smaller than in any previous year named, except 1882, it being, for 1885, 2,284. In 1886 the number of establishments rose to 9,861, while in 1887 it has dropped back to less than 5,000. In 1887 the number for the first six months was, in round numbers, 3,000, leaving 1,862 establishments subjected to strike during the latter half of the present year. It thus appears that the turning point was reached in the year 1886, and that it can be emphatically stated that

strikes are now on the decline. There were 22,304 establishments involved in strikes during the whole period, 13.13 per cent of which had strikes in 1881, 9.44 per cent. in 1882, 12.37 per cent. in 1883, 10.61 per cent. in 1884, 10.24 per cent. in 1885, and 44.21 per cent. in 1886; while of the 2,214 having lockouts during the period, .41 per cent. were in 1881, 1.90 per cent. in 1882, 5.28 per cent. in 1883, 15.99 per cent. in 1884, 8.26 per cent. in 1885, and 68.16 per cent. in 1886. Both for strikes and lockouts the percentage is the highest for the latter year. New York had the largest number of establishments affected, both for strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 9,247, and for the latter. 1.528. The building trades furnished 6,075 of the total number of establishments engaged

in strikes. The total number of employes involved in the whole number of strikes for the whole period was 1,323,203. The number of employes originemployes in all establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,660,835, while the number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1,635,047, a loss of 25,788. There were 103,038 new employes engaged after the strikes, and 37,483 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred, showing the per cent. of new employes after strike of the total number of employes before strike to be 6.20, and of employes brought from other places of the number of new employes

after strike to be 36.38. In the 2,214 establishments in which lockouts were ordered during the period named there were 175,270 employes before the lockoute occurred, and 170.747 after the lockouts, while the number actually locked out was 160,823. There were 13,976 new employes secured at the close of lockouts, and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockouts occurred, showing the per cent. of new employes after lockout of the total number of employes before lockout to be 7.97, and of employed brought from other places of the number of new employes after lockout to be 40.66.

In examining the number of establishments af fected by strikes and lockouts by States it was found that the number in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois constituted 74.84 per cent. of all the establishments in the country, so far as strikes are concerned, and 89.48 per cent. of all the establishments affected in the country so far as lockouts are considered. These five States contain 49 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments, and employ 58 per cent. of the capital invested in mechanical industries of the United States, taking the census of 1880 as the basis of computation.

Of the 22,304 establishments in which strikes occurred, the strikes in 18,342, or 82.24 per cent. of the whole, were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 2,214 establishments in which lockouts occurred 1,753, or 79.18 per cent., were ordered by combinations of managers. So far as gaining the objects for which the strikes or lockouts were instituted is concerned, it is shown by the summaries that for the strikes, out of the whole number of establishments affected, viz., 22,304, success followed in 10,375 establishments, or 46.52 per cent. of the whole; partial success was gained in 3,004, or 13.47 per cent. of the whole, and failure followed in 8,910 establishments, or 39.95 per cent. of the whole number; for fifteen establishments, or .06 per cent., the strikes were still pending, Dec.

For lockouts, 564 establishments, or 25.47 per cent. of the whole, succeeded in gaining their point; 190, or 8.58 per cent., partially succeeded, and 1,339, or 60.48 per cent, of the whole, failed; for 121 establishments, or 5.47 per cent., the lockouts were still pending Dec. 31, 1886. Success followed the strikes occurring in 10,-375 establishments. The number of persons striking and involved in the successful strikes was 518,583. In 3,004 establishments the strikes were partially successful, and in these establishments there were 143,976 persons involved, while the whole number of persons involved in the 8.910 establishments where the strikes were failures was 660,396. While the strikes that succeeded related to 46.52 per cent. of the establishments in which strikes occurred, the number of strikers involved in the successful strikes was only 39.19 per cent. of the whole number each pension at the close of the year is shown to | of persons striking and involved; while the parbe \$125.30; and the aggregate annual value of | tially successful strikes affected 13.47 per cent. of the whole number of establishments in which strikes occurred, the number of persons involved in the partially successful strikes was only 10.88 per cent. of the whole number. The failures occurred in 39.95 per cent. of the whole number of establishments, and affected 49.91 per cent. of the whole number of persons in-

> Strikes for an increase of wages occurred to 9,439 establishments; of these the strikes in 6, 229, or 65.99 per cent., were successful, while in 796, or 8.43 per cent., the strikes were partly